

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
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IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (currently amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak values in clock skews among a plurality of clock signals under test, comprising:

a clock skew estimator for estimating clock skew sequences among the plurality of clock signals under test; and

a probability estimator for determining a generation probability of the peak-to-peak values in the clock skews among the plurality of clock signals under test based on the clock skew sequences from the clock skew estimator by applying Rayleigh distribution;

wherein said clock signals under test have pulse waveforms, and wherein said probability estimator estimates the generation probability of the peak-to-peak value based on RMS (root mean square) values of the clock signals under test obtained by the clock skew estimator by applying ratios between the peak-to-peak value and the RMS values determined by the Rayleigh distribution.

2. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 1, wherein said probability estimator determines the generation probability of a peak value of the clock skews among the plurality of clock signals under test based on said clock skew sequences.

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

3. (previously amended) An probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 1, wherein said probability estimator is comprised of:

an RMS (root mean square) detector for determining an RMS value of data of the clock skew sequences supplied thereto;

a memory for storing a predetermined value; and

a probability calculator for determining the probability of the peak-to-peak clock skews among the clock signals under test which exceeding the predetermined value based on said predetermined value and said RMS value.

4. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 1, wherein said probability estimator is comprised of:

an RMS detector for determining an RMS value of data of the clock skew sequences supplied thereto;

a peak-to-peak detector for calculating maximum and minimum values of said clock skew sequence data to determine the peak-to-peak value; and

a probability calculator for determining the probability of the clock skews among the clock signals under test exceeding the peak-to-peak value determined by the peak-to-peak detector based on said peak-to-peak value and said RMS value of the clock skew sequence data.

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

5. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 1, wherein said clock skew estimator is comprised of:

a timing jitter estimator for estimating timing jitter sequences of the plurality of clock signals under test; and

a clock skew calculator for receiving a plurality of said timing jitter sequences and calculating timing difference sequences among said timing jitter sequences.

6. (original) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 5, wherein said clock skew estimator includes a second clock skew calculator for receiving said clock skew sequences to determine the difference among the plurality of said clock skew sequences.

7. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 5, wherein said clock skew estimator includes a frequency multiplier for receiving said timing jitter sequences and producing timing jitter sequences which are multiple of a frequency of said clock signals under test.

8. (original) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 5, wherein said clock skew estimator includes a deterministic clock skew estimator for estimating timing errors among ideal clock edges of said plurality of clock signals under test to produce deterministic components of said clock skews.

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

9. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 5, wherein said timing jitter estimator is comprised of:

an analytic signal transformer for transforming the clock signals under test into analytic signals of complex number;

an instantaneous phase estimator for determining instantaneous phases of said analytic signals;

a linear trend remover for removing linear phases from said instantaneous phases to obtain instantaneous phase noise; and

a zero-crossing resampler for receiving said instantaneous phase noise and resampling said instantaneous phase noise for only closest to zero-crossing timings of real part of said analytic signals to produce said timing jitter sequences.

10. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 9, wherein said analytic signal transformer is comprised of:

a band-pass filter for receiving the clock signals under test and extracting only components closest to a fundamental frequency from the signals under test to band-limit said clock signals under test; and

a Hilbert transformer for Hilbert-transforming output signals of said band-pass filter to generate a Hilbert conversion pair of said clock signals under test.

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

11. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 9, wherein said analytic signal transformer is comprised of:

- a time domain to frequency domain transformer for transforming the signals under test to both-side spectra signals in the frequency domain;

- a bandwidth limiter for extracting only spectral signal components closest to a positive fundamental frequency from said both-side spectra signals; and

- a frequency domain to time domain transformer for transforming output signals of said bandwidth limiter back to time domain signals.

12. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 9, wherein said analytic signal transformer is comprised of:

- a buffer memory for storing the clock signals under test;
- means for sequentially extracting the clock signals under test from said buffer memory while overlapping the extracted clock signals with a part of the previously extracted clock signals;

- means for multiplying a window function by each of said extracted clock signals;

- means for transforming the multiplied extracted clock signals to both-side spectra signals in a frequency domain;

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

a bandwidth limiter for extracting only the components closest to a positive fundamental frequency of the clock signals under test from said both-side spectra signals transformed into the frequency domain;

means for transforming output signals of said bandwidth limiter back to time domain signals; and

means for multiplying an inverse window function by the signals transformed into the time domain to obtain band-limited analytic signals.

13. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 5, wherein said clock skew estimator includes an AD (analog-to-digital) converter for converting said clock signals under test to digital signals.

14. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 5, wherein said clock skew estimator includes a waveform clipper for removing amplitude modulation components of the clock signals under test and retaining only phase modulation components of the clock signals under test.

15. (previously amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 9, wherein said analytic signal transformer has an adjustable pass band for the clock signals under test.

16. (original) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 9, wherein said timing

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

jitter estimator includes a low frequency component remover for removing low frequency components from said instantaneous phase noise and providing resultant instantaneous phase noise to said zero-crossing resampler.

17. (currently amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak values in clock skews among a plurality of clock signals under test, comprising the steps of:

estimating the clock skew sequences among the plurality of clock signals under test; and

determining a generation probability of a peak-to-peak value of the clock skews among the plurality of clock signals under test based on said clock skew sequences by applying Rayleigh distribution;

wherein said clock signals under test have pulse waveforms, and wherein said generation probability of the peak-to-peak value is estimated based on RMS (root mean square) values of the clock signals under test obtained by said step of estimating the clock skew by applying ratios between the peak-to-peak value and the RMS values determined by the Rayleigh distribution.

18. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 17, said step of determining the generation probability includes a step of determining a generation probability of peak value of the clock

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

skews among the plurality of clock signals under test based on said clock skew sequences.

19. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 17, wherein said step of determining the generation probability of the said clock skew peak value includes the following steps of:

- determining an RMS value of data of said clock skew sequences;

- storing a predetermined value in a memory; and

- determining the probability of the peak-to-peak clock skews among the plurality of clock signals under test exceeding the predetermined value based on said predetermined value and said RMS value.

20. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 17, wherein said step of determining the generation probability of said clock skew peak value includes the following steps of:

- determining the RMS value of data of said clock skew sequences;

- calculating the difference between the maximum and minimum values of said clock skew sequence data to determine the peak-to-peak value;

- determining the probability of the clock skews among the clock signals under test exceeding the peak-to-peak value

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

based on said peak-to-peak value and said RMS value of said clock skew sequence data.

21. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 17, wherein said step of estimating said clock skew sequences include the following steps of:

estimating timing jitter sequences of the plurality of clock signals under test; and

receiving a plurality of said timing jitter sequences and calculating timing differences among said timing jitter sequences to estimate the clock skew sequences.

22. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 21, wherein said step of estimating said clock skew sequences includes a step of receiving said clock skew sequences and determining the difference among the plurality of the clock skew sequences, thereby estimating the probability of peak-to-peak clock skews.

23. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 21, wherein said step of estimating said clock skew sequences includes a step of receiving said timing jitter sequences to estimate timing jitter sequences of signals which are frequency multiplied by said clock signals under test.

24. (original) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 21, wherein said step of

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

estimating the clock skew sequences includes a step of estimating timing errors among ideal clock edges of said plurality of clock signals under test to estimate deterministic components of said clock skews.

25. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 21, wherein said step of estimating said timing jitter sequences includes the following steps of:

- transforming the clock signals under test into analytic signals of complex number;

- determining instantaneous phase of the clock signals under test based on said analytic signals;

- removing linear phase from said instantaneous phase to estimate instantaneous phase noise; and

- receiving said instantaneous phase noise and resampling only instantaneous phase noise data closest to the real part of zero-crossing timings of said analytic signals to produce the timing jitter sequences.

26. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 25, wherein said step of transforming said signals under test into said analytic signals includes the following steps of:

- extracting only components closest to a fundamental frequency from said clock signals under test to band-limit said clock signals under test; and

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

Hilbert-transforming signals resultant of said bandwidth limiting said clock signals under test to generate a Hilbert conversion pair of the clock signals under test.

27. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 25, wherein said step of transforming said signals under test into said analytic signals includes the following steps of:

transforming said clock signals under test into both-side frequency spectra signals in a frequency domain;

extracting only components closest to a positive fundamental frequency from said both-side frequency spectra signals; and

transforming resultant signals back into time domain signals.

28. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 25, wherein said step of transforming said clock signals under test into said analytic signals includes the following steps of:

storing the clock signals under test in a buffer memory;

sequentially extracting the clock signal from the buffer memory while overlapping a part of said extracted clock signals with previously extracted clock signals;

multiplying a window function with each of said extracted clock signals;

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

transforming each of said multiplied signal into both-side frequency spectra signals in the frequency domain;

extracting only components closest to a positive fundamental frequency of the clock signals under test from said both-side frequency spectra signals transformed in the frequency domain;

transforming resultant band-limited frequency spectra signals back to time domain signals; and

multiplying an inverse of said window function with the signals transformed into the time domain to obtain band-limited analytic signals.

29. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 24, wherein said step of estimating the deterministic components of the clock skews among said clock signals under test includes a step of finding the deterministic components of the clock skews by receiving linear instantaneous phase of said plurality of clock signals under test and determining differences among initial phase angles of said linear instantaneous phase.

30. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 29, wherein said step of estimating the deterministic components of the clock skews among said clock signals under test includes a step of receiving timing jitter sequences of the clock signals under test and estimating clock edges corresponding to the clock signals under test and

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

determining an offset value of said clock edges based on correlation among said timing jitter sequences.

31. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 24, wherein said step of estimating the deterministic components of the clock skews among said plurality of clock signals under test includes a step of finding the deterministic components of the clock skews by receiving said plurality of clock signals under test and determining an average value of errors in zero-crossing timings among said plurality of clock signals under test.

32. (previously amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 17, wherein said step of estimating said clock skew sequences includes a step of conducting waveform clipping for the clock signals under test to remove amplitude modulation components in said clock signals under test thereby retaining only phase modulation components in said clock signals under test.

33. (original) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 25, wherein said step of estimating said timing jitter includes a step of receiving the instantaneous phase noise and removing low frequency components from said instantaneous phase noise.

34. (currently amended) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak values in clock skews among a plurality of clock signals under test, comprising:

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

a clock skew estimator for estimating clock skew sequences among the plurality of clock signals under test; and

a probability estimator for determining a generation probability of the peak-to-peak values in the clock skews among the plurality of clock signals under test based on the clock skew sequences from the clock skew estimator by applying Rayleigh distribution;

wherein said clock skew estimator includes a frequency multiplier for multiplying a frequency of said clock signals under test; and

wherein said clock signals under test have pulse waveforms, and wherein said probability estimator estimates the generation probability of the peak-to-peak value based on RMS (root mean square) values of the clock signals under test obtained by the clock skew estimator by applying ratios between the peak-to-peak value and the RMS values determined by the Rayleigh distribution.

35. (previously added) A probability estimating apparatus for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 34, wherein said clock skew estimator comprising:

a timing jitter estimator for estimating timing jitter sequences of the plurality of clock signals under test; and

a clock skew calculator for receiving a plurality of said timing jitter sequences and calculating timing difference sequences among said timing jitter sequences;

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

wherein said frequency multiplier produces said timing jitter sequences which are multiple of a frequency of said clock signals under test.

36. (currently amended) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak values in clock skews among a plurality of clock signals under test, comprising the steps of:

estimating the clock skew sequences among the plurality of clock signals under test; and

determining a generation probability of a peak-to-peak value of the clock skews among the plurality of clock signals under test based on said clock skew sequences by applying Rayleigh distribution;

wherein said step of estimating the clock skew sequences includes a step of multiplying a frequency of said clock signals under test; and

wherein said clock signals under test have pulse waveforms, and wherein said generation probability of the peak-to-peak value is estimated based on RMS (root mean square) values of the clock signals under test obtained by said step of estimating the clock skew by applying ratios between the peak-to-peak value and the RMS values determined by the Rayleigh distribution.

37. (previously added) A probability estimating method for peak-to-peak clock skews as defined in Claim 36, wherein said step

Appl. No. : 10/082,563
Filed : February 23, 2002

of estimating said clock skew sequences include the following steps of:

estimating timing jitter sequences of the plurality of clock signals under test; and

receiving a plurality of said timing jitter sequences and calculating timing differences among said timing jitter sequences to estimate the clock skew sequences;

wherein said step of estimating said clock skew sequences includes a step of producing timing jitter sequences of signals which are frequency multiplied by said clock signals under test.